| 1 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Gujarat | 249 | 9 | 117 | 4 | 454 | 11 | 503 | 3 | 503 | 3 | 0 0 |
| 6 Haryana | 95 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 183 | 1 | 450 | 2 | 450 | 2 | 0 0 |
| 7 J&K | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 0 |
| 8 Karnataka | 1226 | 7 | 291 | 2 | 587 | 17 | 98 | 7 | 98 | 7 | 0 0 |
| 9 Kerala | 3546 | 68 | 686 | 8 | 1028 | 8 | 880 | 5 | 880 | 5 | 0 0 |
| 10 Maharashtra | 772 | 45 | 856 | 22 | 349 | 56 | 593 | 20 | 593 | 20 | 0 0 |
| 11 Skkim | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| 12 Punjab | 848 | 13 | 52 | 0 | 251 | 2 | 931 | 5 | 931 | 5 | 0 0 |
| 13 Rajasthan | 685 | 11 | 207 | 5 | 370 | 5 | 1224 | 17 | 1224 | 17 | 0 0 |
| 14 Tamil Nadu | 1600 | 8 | 1027 | 0 | 1142 | 8 | 328 | 2 | 328 | 2 | 0 0 |
| 15 Pondicherry | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| 16 Uttar Pradesh | 738 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 121 | 4 | 631 | 14 | 631 | 14 | 0 0 |
| 17 D&N Haveli | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| 18 West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 6375 | 34 | 975 | 7 | 975 | 7 | 0 0 |
| 19 Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 0 |
| TODO: | 12754 | 215 | 4153 | 45 | 11985 | 157 | 10142 | 162 | 10214 | 162 | 72 0 |

C=Cases, D=Deaths

38 Deaths from Dengue Confirmed in Delhi & NCR and 26 Suspected Deaths from Dengue reported (8 from Delhi and 18 from other states) - Confirmation report still awaited

(*13 suspected deaths have not been confirmed by the MCD Board, thereby, deleted)

**Controlling suicides**

*51. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY:
SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suicides by farmers are still going on in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the large scale suicides of farmers; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The details regarding suicide by farmers, as reported by the State Governments, because of agriculture-related reasons since the year 2003, are given in the statement *(See* below).

(c) The major reasons indicated by the State Governments for suicide by farmers are crop failure, indebtedness, drought conditions, and social and economic insecurity.

(d) The Government of India has taken several initiatives in this regard. A comprehensive credit policy was announced by the Government on 18th June, 2004 containing measurs for doubling of agricultural credit flow in next three years and provision of debt relief to farmers.

To reduce the debt burden of farmers, the Government has in the Union Budget(2006-07) decided to ensure that the farmer receives short term credit at 7%, with an upper limit of Rs. 3 lakh on the principal amount. The banks have been advised to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans up to Rs. 50,000/-. An Expert Group has been constituted to look into the problems of agricultural indebtedness in its totality and suggest measures to provide relief to farmers across the country.

Measures are underway for revam ping the Cooperative Credit Structure. The Government has already approved the package for revival of the Short-term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure involving financial assistance of Rs. 13,596 crore. To provide a safety net to the farmers, the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)—(Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojna) is under implementation from Rabi 1999-2000 season.

In addition, the Government recently approved a rehabilitation package for 31 suicide prone Districts in the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala involving a total amount of Rs. 16978.-69 crore consisting of Rs. 10579.43 crore as subsidy/grant and Rs.6399.26 crore as loan. The package aims at establishing a sustainable and viable farming and livelihood support system through debt relief to farmers, improved supply of institutional credit, crop centric approach to agriculture, assured irrigation facilities, watershed management, better extension and farming support services, improved marketing facilities and subsidiary income opportunities through horticulture, livestock, dairying, fisheries, etc.

***Statement-ll***

*State-wise cases and deaths of Chikungunya fever in 2006 (As on 22/11A)6)*

| SI. No | State | Cumulative till 22/11/06 | | | | | Now cases during last 24 hours | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Districts Affected | Total fever cases suspected Chikungunya fever cases | No. of Samples sent to NIV/NICD | No of confirmed cases | No. of deaths | No. of Districts Affected | Total fever cases suspected Chikungunya fever cases | No. of Samples sent to NIV/NICD | No. of confirme cases | No. of deaths |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 23 | 77535 | 1224 | 248 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 27 | 761927 | 4994 | 298 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 31 | 263268 | 5040 | 719 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu* | 35 | 64288 | 648 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 21 | 59981 | 892 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 25 | 74737 | 1082 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Kerala | 14 | 68420 | 235 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | A&N Island | 2 | 4469 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | GNCT OF Delhi | 12 | '500 | 500 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Rajasthan | 1 | 102 | 44 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Pondicherry | 1 | 542 | 52 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Goa | 2 | 287 | 75 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL: | 194 | 1376056 | 14786 | 1761 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Statement***

*Cases of Suicide by Farmers*

| SI.No. | Name of the State | Period | No. (Based on the figures reported by State Govts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2003-04 | 393 |
| | | 2004-05 | 1126 |
| | | 2005-06 | 300 |
| | | 2006-07 (upto 31-5-2006) | 11 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 2003-04 | 708 |
| | | 2004-05 | 271 |
| | | 2005-06 | 152 |
| | | 2006-07 (upto 31-5-2006) | 7 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 2003 | 170 |
| | | 2004 | 620 |
| | | 2005 | 572 |
| | | 2006 (upto June 30) | 746 |
| 4. | Punjab | 2003 | 13 |
| | | 2004 | 11 |
| | | 2005 | 6 |
| 5. | Kerala | 2003 | 74 |
| | | 2004 | 135 |
| | | 2005 | 120 |
| | | 2006 (upto June) | 52 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Gujarat | 2003 | 3 |
| | | 2004 | 7 |
| | | 2005 | 7 |
| | | 2006 (upto May) | 1 |

**Note:** Uttar Pradesh Government has reported that there have been six cases of suicide by farmers in the Bundelkhand area of the State, but none of these cases are found related to the recovery of agricultural loans or to any coercive methods.

**Rural Indebtedness**

*52.SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of rural indebtedness which is alarmingly on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Govemment on the dimension and prevalence of rural indebtedness; and

(c) whether Government declare it a national problem and work out a national scheme to tackle this?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) The Govemment is concerned about dependence of farmers on informal sources of credit including private money lenders for meeting their credit requirements and has taken several measures for facilitating adequate avilability of institutional credit. Some of the important initiatives are":—

(i) In order to improve the flow of institutional credit **and** mitigate the distressing situation of farmers due to the problem of indebtedness, the Government of India on 18.6.2004 announced **a** special farm credit package. The package envisages that credit to agriculture sector will double in next three years. Following are the highlights of this announcement:—

* Credit flow to agriculture sector to increase @ 30% per year.